The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,559.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

June		June.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Pondicherry 17
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras 20
„ Narrakal	11	„ Coconada 22
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Vizagapatam 23
„ Colombo	13	„ Bimlipatam 23
„ Galle	14	„ Gopalpore 24
„ Negapatam	16	„ False Point 25
		Arrive Calcutta 26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bassorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

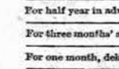
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., will be despatched on the 11th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

June.		July.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Bussorah 1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao 5
„ Guadur	16	„ Bushire 5
„ Muscat	19	„ Linga 7
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas 9
„ Linga	22	„ Muscat 11
„ Bushire	25	„ Guadur 13
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee 16
Arrive Bussorah	27	Arrive Bombay 19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rowas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oozan.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

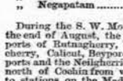
The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.



THE S. S. PETERSBURG will sail for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of June. She is a vessel of the highest class, registered double A 1 at Lloyd's, and has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers. The charge for a First-class Passage is £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

Bombay to Liverpool (via Suez Canal).

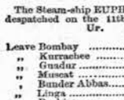
THE S.S. HISTORIAN, 1710 Tons Register, will leave early in July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co., *Agents.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built Tiers, of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£8	Without food
Suez	33	22	8	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	13	
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

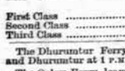
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC TRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 26-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 28	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., *Agents.*

Elphinstone Circle, 20th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct via Suez Canal.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain LOMBARDICH, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 26th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£14-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are highly recommended for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 3 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced fares for families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of Wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

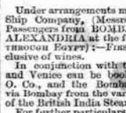
For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE & FILS.



THE S. AFRIQUE, Captain ROLLAND, will positively be despatched for MARSEILLES on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning.

For passage rates, &c., apply to

MUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH NATION, arrived from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Carnell, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SOUTHERN BELLE, from Hongkong, are requested to send BOATS for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Bendix will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

M. A. D. S.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Fort, and the BRANCH SCHOOL, Byculla, will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office, Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australasia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship DEWA GUNGADHUR, Chambers Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of ENTRY to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their goods as they come to hand.

In cases where boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 4th June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G.I.P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 300 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the iron work.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one tenderer, or firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be had and a pattern wagon seen on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on 18th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

DRIVERS WANTED on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. None but men with good characters need apply

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

4th June 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

SUNDRIES RECENTLY RECEIVED.

THE PORTABLE HORIZONTAL GYMNASTIC BAR, complete in all respects ..... Rs. 20

THE COMPENDIUM of GAMES, containing in a handsome box, the requisits for all Table Games 65

*** Compact, complete and portable.

CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PLAYING CARDS, DOMINOES, BEZIQUE BOXES and DROLE.

CRICKETING KIT, QUOITS, CROQUET.

PORTABLE GYMNASIUM with Trapeze and Swing 30

BILLIARD BALLS, POOL BALLS, CHALK .....

DE LA RUE'S NEW REGISTERED CRIBBAGE BOARD... 6

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, under orders from Government, that all imported goods difficult of identification, such as GUMS, METALS, DYES, SEEDS, CAMPHOR, &c., will not be admitted to drawback on RE-EXPORT unless their identity be clearly established and proved. To obviate therefore all trouble and doubt as to whether such goods sought to be exported are the identical goods imported, it is suggested that importers of goods, difficult of identity in the event of a probability of their being re-exported, should, as the safest course for adoption, warehouse such goods.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 3rd June 1870.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-5 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Maud and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA. & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 70.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICES.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Sheer Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Scarles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 33	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 33	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Samoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS. Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms, for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and Mcfinnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

LOST on KALBADAVIE, a Silver-mounted Malacca crop RIDING STICK, with initials engraved thereon. Whoever returns the same to the office of this paper will be well REWARDED. Any one detaining same will be prosecuted.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to the premises formerly in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and next door to those hitherto in our occupation.

LEGGATT & Co.

No. 4 Rampart Row, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. S. CARROLL, Milliner, while thanking her kind Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and the Mofussil for the kind patronage with she has hitherto been favoured, begs respectfully to inform them that she will from and after the 10th instant, and for the 8 soon, transfer her Bombay Establishment to the eligible premises in the "Deccan Herald" Office, Civil Lines, Poona, where all orders will until further notice be promptly and punctually attended to, and she invites a continuance of the support and patronage of her numerous Constituents.

Bellasis Junction Road, Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are reinsured equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, RANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

REDUCED PRICES !

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—Flower Vases, Drawing Room Card Plates, and Toilet Bottles of elegant designs.

FAMILY ALBUMS, for Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size photos

FANCY WORK BOXES, neatly fitted up.

GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

STRONG POCKET PURSES, with Bostonites.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS of various patterns.

WIRE GAUZE, Green.

OFFICE PENCILS and INK ERASERS, by A. W. Faber.

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS, with duplicate keys.

Best ENGLISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS of sizes.

KENT'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, suitable for Clubs, Hotels, and Regimental Messes.

LEIBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS, by Savory and Moore.

Medow Street J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED, per City of Tanjore, COOKING STOVES, of sizes.
HEATING STOVES.

Medow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but wh'i an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicrubici) ..... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE. The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trials both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Colaba and Apollo Press Companies' shares have been enquired for at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	182
10,000	250	8	12 do.	Oriental Bank	402½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,780
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,110
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Piet Co. Ld	200
2,000	500	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,230
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	340

PRESS COMPANIES

120	5,000	2,850	250ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.		2,025
200	2,000	1,400	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee		810
250	2,000	350	50do.	Alexandra Press Co.		610
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.		8,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.		2,125
200	500	all	262½do.	Do. New		525
500	1,500	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.		7,000
		all	...	East India Press Co.		1,150
		all	390*	Fort Press Co.		9,400
			50	Framji Cowasji Press		1,015
		all	246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.		2,600
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.		1,050
750	500			Mofus. Press & G. Co.		385
800	500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press		2,500 nl.
750	500	all	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras.		1,575
800	500	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.		1,250
400	1,000		...	Cawnar Company		950 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	835
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,020
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
220	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	765
200	500	all	...	Branch Mills	180
800	500	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	185 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 ps.	Great Eastern	1,410
800	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	825
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,420
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,415

*For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318.3.6	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£2	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£1	43.10.7	do.	Do.
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g Co.	38
500	2,000	300	9	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	300

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	16
12	3½		Do. China	6½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...		East India Bank's	22
100	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	20½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
250	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

4,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	685
2,400	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
2,000	2,000	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
...ndon	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to 3d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	200 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	220 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10.5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 280
Mexican Dollars	,, 290
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Keith, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion 1st Royals, on medical certificate, from Cannanore.

Cody, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Rhenj.

Wilson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from ——

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 4.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, to Poona.

Adey, Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

Parker, Ensign, 104th Regiment, on duty, to Nowshera.

O'Dowd, Captain, 41st Regiment, on duty, to Subathoo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cakes	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	General Outram (s)..	Teasdale	Mandvee, June 1.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitt	Cochin, May 28.
	Dewa Gungadhur	Chambers	London, February 17.
	Ellora (s)	Hector	Hongkong, May 12.
	Glasgow	Lloyd	Gravesdown, Feb. 18.
	Stockbridge	Ricketts	Calcutta, April 5.
	Copenhagen	Cowie	Liverpool, Feb. 2.
	Cavalier	Knight	Liverpool, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Macedon	Widdicombe	Liverpool.
	Elizabeth Henderson	Gibbs	Rangkok via Singapore
	Kurrachee (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Afrique, Holland, to Marseilles.

Ship City of Shanghai, Crockett, to Liverpool.

Ship Camute, Elias, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Ottenburn, to Liverpool.

Ship Sea Bird, to Madras.

THE HOOGHLY.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
21	Chinsurah	.....	.....
	Karnak	.....	.....
June.			
1	Soukar	.....	.....
	Knight Bachelor	.....	.....
	City of Pekin	.....	.....
	Calcutta	.....	.....
	Lancelot	.....	.....

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the exoerimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters .....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, June 8 and June 22, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Russara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sirsoor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. previous day

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CANNON—June 3rd, at "Bleak House," Falkland Road, Edwin Dennis Cannon, aged 22 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DUNBAS—May 31st, at Serampore, the wife of D. W. Dunbas, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PYNE—WODSCHOW—May 20th, at Purneah, by the Rev. Father Ignatius, M.A., Raymond S. Pyne, Esq., to Miss Emily Charlotte Wodschow.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—May 27th, at Mootcharree, Chaumparun, Charles Burdett Baldwin, Esq., for 11 years manager of the Mootcharree Indigo Concern, aged 51 years.

TREGENT—May 15th, at Bundookmara, Cachar, of fever, H. Tregent, Esq.

TWEEDIE—May 29th, at Dinazepore, Lucy Maria, daughter of Thomas Tweedie, Esq., aged 26 years, 2 months and 9 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

O'GRADY—May 23th, the wife of William L. D. O'Grady, Esq., late Royal Marines, (Light Infantry,) of a son.

ROBINSON—May 28th, at Bangalore, the wife of J. Robinson, Esq., Officiating Controller P. W. D., of a daughter.

SWINTON—May 27th, at Cannoor, the wife of R. B. Swinton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

SWIPTE—May 3 th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Swifte, Adjutant 27th Native Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ABRAHAM—May 28th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Betsy, the wife of Mr. J. Abraham, Inspector of Police, Madras District, aged 28 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SAUNDERS—May 24th, at Jullundhur, the wife of Leslie C. Saunders, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—May 24th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. C. Roberts, of a daughter.

WALL—May 25th, at Moradabad, the wife of R. Wall, C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

RODDY—May 10th, at Delhi, Owen, infant son of Captain Roddy, Barrack Master.

MARRIAGE.

BOYLE—BELL—May 27th, at St. James' Church, Anarkullee Lahore, by the Rev. W. W. Phelps, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Davis, Joseph Barnes Swift Boyle, Barrister-at-Law, to Lucy Ellen, widow of the late R. Bell, Esq.

DEATHS.

STEPHENSON—May 8th, at Lucknow, Frank Stephenson, Esq., in the 22nd year of his age.

DALE—May 20th, at Lahore, of heart disease, after a short illness of two days, Mr. Francis Dale, late Sub-Conductor Army Commissariat Department, aged 39 years.

YOUNG—May 28th, at Hoshiarpore, Isabel Maria, wife of W. Mackworth Young, Esq., C.S., aged 28.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

THE correspondence on the "Retirement of Field Officers in the Indian Army" affords a fair example of the relations subsisting between the two great organs for the government of India—the active, responsible branch in this country, and what we may call the Court of review at home. Of course the peculiarities of the relation come out in many other ways, but with remarkable practical force in this, because the points at issue are clear and the consequences which must ensue from the adoption of the alternative lines of economical policy very grave. The position is this. Here we have in India a governing body which has for years been entrusted with the delicate and arduous task of working out the astonishing military system imposed on this country after the panic of 1858, and known by the general term Amalgamation. The gentlemen who have set the machine a-going, who know every detail of its progress, who have had all the worry of adopting it, as well as may be, to the extraordinary circumstances of the case, may be supposed to have an intimate acquaintance not only with its merits, but with its defects. They are not only conversant with its operation, but they know the whole personnel, probably with as much completeness of knowledge as it is ever possible for a governing body to possess. Dealing with the revenue of the country they feel every year the burden which it has to bear in consequence of measures, the full effect of which the originators did not foresee; and they do foresee and they do point out, with marked emphasis, how the burden will grow as the years lapse away, until an enormous portion of the Indian revenue is swallowed up in pensions. They propose a remedy for an evil existing and certain to increase, if not rooted up, and then the other branch, the home branch of the Government, the men who are not actually dealing with affairs, or primarily responsible, the serene court of review, sitting apart, reject their measures with as much assurance as if that court of review were an active, responsible Government in daily, hourly, contact with the mischiefs to be mitigated or extinguished. Nominally it is the Secretary of State who performs this function, but no one supposes that the Secretary of State is uninfluenced by his Council and the subordinate permanent officials of his department. That Council and those officials, it may be said are also Anglo-Indians, and therefore qualified to give judgment. True, they are Anglo-Indians, and it is not for us to depreciate their knowledge and experience. But they are not Anglo-Indians having the practical every-day conduct of affairs. They do not sit hourly, as it were, in presence of the evil to be remedied; they have not to find the money wherewith to pay the cost of error or mis-judgment. Admitting that they are not only entitled, but bound to express an opinion, we cannot hold their judgment to be one of equal value with that of the Government of India in India. Now, suppose there were no Indian Council. In that case the Secretary of State would be compelled to give judgment himself, and since he would not have the great Council-buffer to interpose between him and Parliament, it is possible that he might rely more than he does upon the judgment of the men actually engaged in the every day duties of Government, and less upon those who have retired from the combat into the cool recesses of the India Office. But if the Secretary of State rejected the measures of the Indian Government, it would be plain to all the world that he did so of his own mere motion, whereas now his decisions impose on the public, who see, or think they see, them supported by the venerable fathers surrounding him. Thus, nominally responsible to Parliament, in some improved sense, the Secretary of State is not one whit more so than the functionary he superseded, the President of the Board of Control, while the modern Council of India is not the equal of the old India House, precisely because it has had nothing like the training.

Considering present administrative inconveniences, and the future financial embarrassments certain to spring out of the military muddle, to say nothing of the injustice to the empire, deliberately inflicted, we do not believe that a Secretary of State, without a Council, would have so summarily rejected the economical plans laid before him; or, if he had done so, that he would have sent them back except to be amended. For, without a Council, his real responsibility would have been greater, and he would have felt that it was greater, since he would know that the charge of wasting the resources of India by improvident measures, military or civil, might one day become the basis of severe party warfare, and that the Secretary of State, without, would be less able to meet it than he would with his buffer. As the case now stands, the home branch of the Indian Government is directly responsible for the waste certain to occur, the financial difficulties of great magnitude certain to ensue. The home branch of the Indian Government is responsible for keeping up an army of unemployed officers, and of providing for a huge increase in the military estimates. How they can hope to face effectually present and future dangers by the peddling courses recommended we are at a loss to conceive. Taking Major General Hannyngton's own figures, General Norman shows that in 1879 there will be "no less than 1,305 lieutenant colonels and majors in a body of officers numbering probably much less than 3,000, besides 205 officers in colonels' allowances, and that from 1869 to 1881 there would be over 1,100 field officers," exclusive of the field officers of the local army. At no very distant period—although in days when we live from hand to mouth, and care only for the present, the period looks remote—General Hannyngton's figures show that the Staff Corps and the Locals will supply 888 men entitled to the colonels' allowances. In other words the Indian Exchequer will be burdened with "an annual cost of £998,866 16s., or close upon one million sterling, and this for a purely native army, not half the strength of that for which, prior to the mutiny, 176 colonel's allowances were deemed sufficient at an annual cost of £197,973 13s." A pretty commentary on the legislation which decreed amalgamation and the home measures which set up that extravagant luxury, the existing Staff Corps! "I cannot conceal from myself," writes Sir William Mansfield, "that when questions regarding Indian officers come before Parliament they are discussed from a point of view differing from that affecting home establishments, which are paid for and watched by the tax-paying community of Great Britain. In all the discussions of late years on these matters, it has happened to me that when treated of in England, the personal interests of British establishments in this country are alone thought of, the finances of India, or to speak more correctly, the people who are to supply those finances being forgotten." That is one way of putting the truth, and no doubt the practice referred to is an offence against the tax-payers; but the real offence is against the British empire, for the object of Government should be to preserve its power, whereas such injury to the finances, wastes and undermines its power. We cannot do justice to our permanent interests without behaving justly to the tax-paying community of India; but our first consideration should be what will most effectually maintain and enlarge the power and usefulness of the British empire. The defect pointed out by Sir William Mansfield arises from the practice, in India as well as in England, of working with an eye to the present, of legislating for fugitive instead of permanent interests.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the temporary appointment of a special officer to conduct an enquiry into the working of the Salt Department in the Bombay Presidency.

THE standing medical committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., to-day, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to examine Lieut. Keith, 1st Royals, Surgeon Menzies, Deputy Inspector General, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE "Friend of India" hears that General Fytche's pleasant retirement in the Neilgherries has been disturbed by some reflections, from the Government of India, on the carelessness shown in meeting and in reporting the very serious raids committed by dacoits on the Arakan frontier and police posts at the beginning of the year.

ACCORDING to the Agra paper, Major Ruggles and Captain Waller, of the 19th P. N. I. at Peshawur, have been placed under arrest by their commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson. A court of enquiry is now sitting. We are not informed as to the nature of the case. Our contemporary's correspondent says that the general feeling of the station is in favour of the officers under arrest.

JINJEERA.

THE necessity of an expedition to Jinjeera has arisen, we believe, out of an attempted revolt against the Hubshee, who instead of minding his business, has been wasting his time, and spending his money on vakils in Bombay. It is reported that, during the absence of this potentate, a pretender has been elevated to his throne, and we assume that the Government have taken measures to "restore order," by putting the Hubshee back into a place which he would have done better never to quit. In any case it is a trivial affair.

PASSENGERS TO EUROPE.

THE following passengers proceed per s.s. Afrique, Captain P. Rollaud, of the Compagnie Marseillaise de Marc Fraissinet Pere and Fils, leaving Bombay to-day:—

For Marseilles—Captain Reinecker, Mr J C Hall, Mr. and Mrs J Flynn and four children, Mrs Flynn, sen., Doctor C Wilson, Mr R H Rothenberg, Mr and Mrs E Doering, Mr J Brown, Mr Druitt Halpin, Mr Si Ali Boo Talib, Mr H Wynford Barrow, Mr J Saunders, Captain J B Smith, Mr and Mrs F Michea and two children, and Mr. J. Moore.

For Alexandria—Dr J Ellis and Mr F Gerlach.

For Suez—Mr Toothill, and 53 deck passengers.

The Afrique takes 6,824 bales cotton, 100 bales wool, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED BY THE CHINA STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived on Saturday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. W. Wicks. From Singapore—Mr. Jamsetjee Curmetjee, Mr. S. Wooden, Mr. Abdul Motabhoy, and four friends. From Galle—Mr. Sobocker, Mr. Prentis, Mr. Dalls, and Mr. Collins. From Madras—Captain Tulloch, and Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, AFT.

THE following is the result of the Oaks:—

Gamos.....First.
Sunshine.....Second.
Pate.....Third.

Macgregor was the fourth horse in the Derby.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

The formation of fresh bands in Italy is contradicted.

The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year.

General Percy Hill will succeed General Rainer in command of a division of the Bengal army.

ADEN, 4TH JUNE.

The Columbian with outward Indian mails left here for Bombay on the 3rd at 9 P.M.

By British Indian Cable.

SPAIN

RELEASE OF THE ENGLISH CAPTIVES.

MADRID, 4TH JUNE.

The English captives have been released and have arrived at Gibraltar in good health.

Espartero has declined to accept the Spanish Crown.

PARIS, 4TH JUNE.

It is reported that the Cabinet are preparing a new Electoral Law.

Advices from Rome state that the Œcumenical Council has terminated the discussion regarding the Pope's infallibility. A proclamation on the definition of the doctrine of Infallibility will be read on the 19th June, St. Peter's day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens dull.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..	51,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats....	12,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	61,000	,,
,, ,, Surats....	107,500	,,
,, Import of Cotton	53,000	,,
,, ,, Surats....	25,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

There is a moderate enquiry in the Manchester Market.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 4½d.
8¼ lbs. ,, 10s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

THE BACK BAY COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

WE understand that the liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company have sold the Company's property at Colaba to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. for the sum of eight lakhs and one thousand rupees. The property is 80,000 square yards in extent, rather more than 30,000 being unreclaimed. When the reclamation is completed there can be no doubt the land will be most valuable. The only landed property that now remains in the possession of the great Back Bay Company is that at Undaree, Santa Cruz, and Bandora. Shares in the concern have been favourably influenced by the sale of the Colaba land.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 5TH MAY.

THE verdict against the Inspector General of Custom, in favour of Professor von Gumpach has been confirmed on appeal to the Chief Judge for a new trial.

The Mahomedan rebels in the north-west provinces are gaining ground, having now advanced as far as the borders of Honan. Their progress creates much alarm among the Chinese officials. One report asserts that the Mahomedans are making towards Pekin. The Russian Government is reported to have undertaken the protection of the Mogul settlement at Urga.

The tea market has been opened for the season at Foochow.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the energetic action of the London merchants in making the truth known with reference to China affairs and the new Conventions

Mr. Hart, the Inspector of Customs, has established a newspaper to advocate what has become known by the name of the Burlinghame policy.

HONGKONG, 12TH MAY.

The result of the action taken by the merchants at home against Sir Rutherford Alcock's has given universal satisfaction.

The certificate of G. A. Adams, who lost the Renown, has been suspended for six calendar months.

The ship Dunmail on entering the harbour of this port on the evening of the 8th inst. struck a sunken rock near Kooloong Spit, and has since settled down in 13 fathoms. It is believed that divers will be able to save the cargo.

RAJKOTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

1ST JUNE.

RAIN fell heavily at Ahmedabad on the evening of the 30th, but there appear no signs of it here, for the sky is perfectly clear, and steady westerly winds blow.

Balacherry, the only watering place which is easy of access to the Rajkote public, has not been much resorted to this season—the only visitors being Colonel Law, 1st Political Assistant, and Lieut. Nutt, acting 4th. H. H. the Jam is also said to be a visitor, and from accounts received it would appear that he is really enjoying himself in a style that we seldom hear of native Chiefs doing,—in giving and receiving invitations for dinner-parties, shooting excursions, &c, to and from the Political officers, to whom his Highness seems to be very much attached.

The Rance of Gondul seems to be reconciled to the measures that were found necessary for the administration of the State during her son's minority, and I believe Captain Goodfellow, under whose charge the State is, takes a lively interest in its affairs, and has thus instilled confidence in the minds of the people. Several measures of reform are being introduced, the greatest and most useful of which is an efficient police. Under the former administration about fourteen hundred sepoys, as they are called, were distributed all over the State. The number is being reduced to four hundred disciplined men under a commandant and some half dozen jemadars. Of these fourteen hundred, nearly three-fourths are decrepid old men, whom it was found necessary to pension off.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—5TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th June, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 11 hours 59 minutes.
Via Turkey, 4th June, 12-47 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 16 hours 50 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 4th June, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 7 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th June, 6-15 P.M., Greenwich time,
Time in transit, 10 hours 58 minutes,
Via Turkey, 4th June, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 13 hours 14 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 5th June, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 4 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th June is as follows:—

From	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 16	0 5
,,	Calcutta	10 4	2 6
,,	Madras	30 24	27 8
,,	Galle	37 32	20 58

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

PROPOSED ADOPTION OF A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SPELLING INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

From W. W. HUNTER, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 6th November 1869, Home Department.

In continuation of paragraph 7 of my report, I have the honour to report progress in organizing an accord among the heads of the different departments of Government, with a view to obtaining the adoption of a uniform system of spelling.

2. Before forming any positive arrangements, I had the advantage of personally receiving your views on the subject. These views amount to a practical adaptation of the system which has been adopted by all scientific societies, and which is now being introduced by several of the local Governments into their official publications, and more slowly into works intended for the general English reader.

3. Four separate expositions of the system have been presented to the Indian public. The most complete is perhaps the pamphlet issued by the Philological Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The second is the "Key to Professor H. H. Wilson's system of Transliteration," as modified by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University; a work which possesses special value from its very copious lists in the English and Vernacular character of native family names, extending over more than sixty pages. The third is a "System of transliteration and application of diacritic marks to English type," proposed by Mr. Thomas, for the forthcoming edition of Sir Henry Elliot's works, and exhibiting in the smallest possible space a plan for accurately representing both the Sanskrit and the Semitic consonants in the Roman character. The fourth is found in the rules for spelling names of places issued by the Trigonometrical Survey of India.*

4. These four expositions are substantially uniform, and they have served the local Governments as models for orthographical circulars embodying the same principles. The system has further received the authoritative sanction of the Government of India, which has informed the ten subordinate administrations marginally noted† that it "seems to the Governor General in Council the most suitable for adoption, and will be employed, as far as possible, in the preparation of the gazetteers."

5. Notwithstanding the frequent exposition of the system and its authoritative adoption by the Government of India for the gazetteers, no practical uniformity has yet been attained: each local Government spells after its own fashion, and the gazettes of adjoining provinces, for example, the North-West and the Punjab, illustrate weekly the most opposite systems of orthography. Even in the same gazette the various Secretaries to Government render the same sound by different letters, and the spelling of departmental publications presents an endless series of inconsistencies. The Post Office Guide spells the name of a town in one way, the Railway Companies give it in another, the Telegraph Department acts without reference to either; in the local Government Gazette it appears sometimes according to one system and sometimes according to another, and the *Gazette of India*, in order to be uniform with itself, has sometimes to be different from all the rest. Even in the same district a magistrate frequently spells the local names differently from his predecessor, and I have received letters in which a magistrate and his assistant, both dating from the capital city of the district, write the name in the most opposite manner. In the maps of the survey department itself, in which, if anywhere, uniformity might be looked for, the Trigonometrical branch spells the great points of triangulation and all other places whose position it may fix on one plan, while the places furnished by the Topographical and Revenue Surveys are spelt upon another. Each map exhibits the opposite systems, and the same word is found in several different spellings. In short, anything like a uniform orthography, except in the Legislative Department, is unknown either to the Indian public or to Indian officials.

6. Yet without a uniform system of orthography the gazetteers cannot start. For, to instance only one difficulty, it is absolutely necessary that places should be spelt the same way on the maps as in the text, and the Surveyor General, while fully recognising this and most anxious to effect it, very properly requires that a general accord shall first be obtained before he undertakes the orthographical revision of the whole maps of India. He his willing to sacrifice his own views to any system that may be definitively and authoritatively adopted, but he insists that once the revision has been made, he shall not be afterwards called upon to make further changes to suit the caprice of individual officers. I cite only the difficulty of maps, as it is the most pressing one, for the maps must proceed district by district along with the gazetteer operations. But it is not too much to say that without a uniform system of spelling, the gazetteers will themselves be useless for purposes of speedy reference. The ten provincial gazetteers will present the same name in the most different shapes; indeed each provincial gazetteer will itself be filled with the orthographical vagaries of the district officers who contribute to it, and, as in the case of *Thornton's Gazeteer*, it will be necessary, in order to make sure of finding a place, to look for it under each of the four or five possible spellings in which the same names are at present written. It is unnecessary to do more than barely refer to the criticisms to which a Government would expose itself by according its *imprimatur* to such inaccurate and unscientific work.

7. I therefore endeavoured to organise that general accord upon which the Surveyor General insisted before altering his maps. It was necessary not only to elicit an agreement from the heads of departments and local Governments, but also to devise a plan by which the public eye could be accustomed to the changes that a uniform system would involve. I found that the spelling of places issues to a large extent from the Post Office, which by its Guide gives an orthography, at once official and popular, to 2,150 names of places; from the Telegraphic Department, with its ever-increasing list of stations; from the Public Works Department, in its various branches of irrigation, roads, &c.; and from the Railway Companies, whose signboards and time-tables, with the Indian Bradshaw and other Guides based upon them, give the popular sp

influence at home, there is a likelihood of our missionary efforts in the south of India becoming soon more proportionate to the resources of the great Church which sends them out.—*Pioneer.*

We rather think (says the *Pioneer*) the Bombay Asiatic Society have come across further traces of Bill Stumps and his mark. On the 21st of January last two natives of the Balaghat district were driving out their cattle to graze, when one of them espied "a something" sticking out of the ground. He pulled it up and found it was a piece of copper, and after turning up the soil found many more "of different shapes and sizes." The matter was reported to the police, who dug into the spot and brought to light 321 pieces of copper, "and 102 thin plates of silver." This important discovery came before the Bombay Asiatic Society, who are "unable to trace their origin," or "to arrive at any conclusion as to their object or utility." No one had ever seen anything like them before, but the general opinion was "that they were not of ancient date." The Secretary, however, "trusted that after further research light might be thrown on it." We should not be surprised if the relics discovered may be the result of light fingers and a melting pot.

The British India Steam Navigation Company have become owners of the steamers Ava and Avaggyee, well known on the eastern coast, by purchase from the Irawaddy Flotilla Company.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

We understand that in order to afford facilities for visiting Europe by the Suez Canal, the directors of the Messageries Imperiales intend, from the beginning of July next, to adopt a fresh passenger classification, under which they will carry four distinct classes, three of which will be at very reduced rates.—*Ibid.*

The barque West Riding, 1089 tons, left Akyab on the morning of the 15th instant (May). On the 16th, in fair weather, she grounded twice on the western sand at the entrance to the port, and within sight of it. The commander and crew abandoned the vessel as lost; but the port authorities succeeded in getting her into harbour, and then beaching her. The damage reported is considerable. A court of inquiry will be held. The accident is ascribed to the want of a steamer which, as usual, it is the business of Government to keep up for use of the shipping.—*Ibid.*

With reference to the accident to the Gogra, the other day reported, we learn that Colonel Moss'oud Bey, director-general of public works to the Turkish Government, has returned to Kurrachee with a view to persuade Mr. Mackenzie, of the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie, Cosser and Company, to accompany him to the Persian Gulf for the purpose of superintending the repairs that steamer needs to render her sea-worthy. It is also said that the Colonel has been authorized by the Turkish Government to make arrangements for the purchase of the steamer Soane, which belongs to the firm just named. She was built in Calcutta in 1862, by the late Oriental Inland Steam Company for the navigation of the Indus.—*Ibid.*

In spite of the clamour of Calcutta merchants we require further proof before we believe that wines and stores conveyed through the Suez Canal suffer more than by taking the long voyage round the Cape. We have it distinctly asserted that provisions have reached Bombay through the Suez Canal in perfect condition.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Exportation of Opium to Foreign Ports.—Upon a reference from Madras, the Bombay Government have replied that no obstruction or hindrance is offered by the Customs Department of Bombay to the exportation of opium to Travancore or to any other foreign ports, provided the opium so exported has paid the regular pass fee. The recent case in Palghaut, where opium, to a large extent, was confiscated and the exporter of the drug to Cochin, a Jew merchant criminally tried and punished by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghaut, would appear to have led to the above reference. The trial and conviction on appeal by the High Court, and the fine imposed ordered to be remitted, and the confiscated opium restored—*Madras Times.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 4th, 6 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

Galle, 4th, 5-25 P.M.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

Galle, 5th, 4-50 P.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 5th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th June, 6-32 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th June, 12-45 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 4th June, 6-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th June, 5-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao: Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.

On Saturday a stout-looking Mahomedan was placed before Mr. Connon, the senior Magistrate, charged with theft of a fowl. The prosecutor was a Jew, and when called he declined to give evidence, as that was the Jewish Sunday, and he wished the case adjourned. In fact, he would not have been present, but, he said, the sepoys brought him as he was returning from the Synagogue. The case was proceeded with, when it appeared the prisoner had been caught with the bird, a lively little cock, which was produced in Court, in his possession. He held that he was quite innocent of theft; such an idea had never crossed his mind;—as he was walking along the street he fainted and fell on his back, the fowl getting below, and then he was seized and accused of stealing! The Magistrate could scarcely credit the ingenious story, and said he thought the prisoner should be flogged. The man was well known to the police, and one of his characteristics was that when he was brought up he always feigned sickness. Nor did he omit that on this occasion, for he had a limb and arm tied up, and appealed to the sympathy and mercy of his father and mother, as he took the liberty of styling the Senior Magistrate. That, however, availed him not, for he was ordered to receive eight stripes after examination by the police surgeon.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Glasgow, 1,168 tons, arrived on Saturday last from Queenstown with a cargo of coal.

The ship Copenhagen, 876 tons, Captain Cowie, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The ship Cavalier, 1,689 tons, Captain Knight, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The ship Stockbridge, 1,493 tons, Captain A. Ricketts, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

The ship Canute, 1,215 tons, Captain D. Elias, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,405 bales of cotton, 45 bales of wool, 574 cwts. of hemp, &c.

The ship City of Shanghai, 989 tons, Captain Crockett, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,345 bales of cotton, 363½ cwts. of gulnuts, and 450 cwts. of sursee seed.

The s.s. General Outram, Captain Teasdale, arrived on Saturday last from Mandvee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surgeon Cody, and sixty-six deck passengers.

The ship Dewa Gungadhur, 595 tons, Captain John Chambers, arrived on Saturday last from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain W. A. Hibbert, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. S. Toneman, Mr. J. G. Single, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Loudon, and fifty-eight deck passengers.

The s.s. General Havelock, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived on Saturday last from Coolin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Keith, Mr. R. W. Waller, Mr. Bondry; nine second class passengers and three children, and eighty-eight deck.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th May, 1870.

Open 1,192½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	84,535 11 10
Merchandize	3,57,155 1 9
Electric Telegraph	392 13 0
Earth Trains	3,649 4 0
Total Rs.	4,46,662 14 7
Corresponding week last year open 874½ miles ... Total Rs.	3,01,535 15 2
Increase	1,44,926 15 5

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Thefts.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing two gold ornaments and twenty rupees in cash belonging to one Bhickoo Dhurma. He pled guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing from the person of a child, and being an old offender, was sentenced to hard labour for a month.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 4th June, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

Carwar, 4th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·88.

Cannanore, 4th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west—moderate, thermometer 81, barometer 29·91. Rain fall 7 cents.

Tuticorin, 4th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·82.

Mangalore, 4th June, 12-31 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86.

Carwar, 5th June, 9-30 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind calm and sultry, thermometer 82, barometer 29·88.

Vingorla, 5th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 2 inches 54 cents.

Mangalore, 5th June, 10 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 82.

Cannanore, 5th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29·930, rainfall 2 inches 92 cents.

TANNA.

2nd June.

Since my last there has been hardly any fresh news here. The District officers who have been working hard for the past eight months will soon return for a short rest during the monsoon.

Our Acting Collector and Magistrate is endeavouring to have a thorough reform in our municipality. He has already, owing to a suggestion from Mr. Robertson, asked the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Kiernander, to be the chairman. Then we have our Local Fund Engineer, and also an able Vakeel (the Government prosecutor), a Hindoo merchant and an influential Brahmin, nor is the District Inspector of the Police forgotten—these form the board of the managing committee. It is to be hoped our worthy Magistrate, who is president of the Municipality, will not fail to bear in mind two most important subjects which were more or less spoken about and thought of by his predecessors—the want of good roads and good wholesome water.

Our new Judge, Mr. Coghlan, having arrived, has commenced work in a right earnest. Although the Court was closed for the vacation, all had access to him—and on various occasions he has opened his Court for appeals.

The Revenue and Police Commissioner, Mr. Rogers, has just finished his tour in the Northern Division. Few officers move about like him, and few take that real and lively interest in the welfare of the people that he does.

An unfortunate man is to be executed here on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

(*Pioneer.*)

Bombay, 30th May.

I need hardly remind you that the current of events at this season is apt to run dry, and that there is very little wherewith to fill up my small beer chronicle. One would of course prefer to send you accounts of startling events of universal interest; but although these fail, there are perhaps a few facts worth notice. One is the termination of the first season of the Bombay Philharmonic Society, our most important musical organization. The season has lasted eight months, and it is possible that a faithful few may carry on the practices during the rains. The managing committee has issued a circular to the performing members asking for suggestions for improved arrangements for the future. This must not be taken to mean that the season just concluded has been marked by any serious deficiencies or drawbacks. The concerts were very fairly successful, both as to the quality of the performances and the support of the outside public. The monthly musical evenings, which were on a limited scale and confined to the performing members, and such of the non-p...orming members as cared to overcome the post-prandial disinclination to stir, were even more appreciated and enjoyed. The society has had the great advantage of a musical director possessing remarkable qualifications for the post, joining to rare skill and science, generous enthusiasm, devotion and patience still more rare. I hope I am not going out of my way to disparage English culture—perhaps, indeed, I should be wiser to shelter myself behind the name of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who, in his recent lectures at the South Kensington Museum, has observed that much of the English musical taste and performance is of a superficial and half-studied character, and that the bravura and the sentimental ballad have long monopolized the efforts of amateurs. It is pleasant to know that there was more truth in the criticism a few years since than now, for in the length and breadth of England, particularly in Lancashire and Yorkshire, many have learned how much and how wholesome, pleasure lies in the cultivation of those branches of the divine art in which associated effort, the study of harmony and those nameless gradations and varieties of treatment that, for want of a better name, musical critics are in the habit of calling "light and shade." There are, I am sure, few things under the sun more delightful—especially to the performers—than the practice or part-singing even on a limited scale, while those who have enjoyed the robust splendour of the choruses of certain German societies, and also, I am bound to add, of some English choirs, might almost be pardoned, if they counted it the best and noblest development of which the art is capable. Under the auspices of the society has assiduously practised instrumental, and there are among its members accomplished performers on the violin, violoncello, flute, cornet, &c., as well as pianoforte players of considerable ability. The attendance has been regular, considering the claims of business, and on the whole there would seem to be a prosperous future secured to the society. The worst enemy to efforts of this kind in India is not laziness on the part of the members, nor want of skill, but rather the nature of Anglo-Indian society, which changes like the shifting sands of the desert. Many an harmonious coterie has been ruthlessly scattered from this cause. The doctor orders your best tenor to England on pain of life in becoming a croaker if he remains; your bass mournfully leaves you to wake the echoes of a remote jungle solitude; your lovely soprano has to lead her infant chorus to school by the P. and O., or your amiable secretary, whose tact made all things easy, who contrived at once to fix on a programme and letter the friends, and who looked with such jealous care after score-books, pianos and fiddlecases, abandons you to join a new appointment at the other end of the presidency. Clever griffins, who arrive here fresh from the regular amenities of life at home, complain at first in a lofty way of the want of refinement and culture in society,—no wonder there is no opera, no good theatre, no this nor that, but in time they tone down to the monotonous neutral tint of our life, and find that sufficient for the Indian day are the evils thereof. And I think many will be inclined with me, rather to wonder that in the face of this most baffling condition of society so much is accomplished. There is a vague report that we are to have a new music-hall in which operas might be played, not exactly an opera-house, but something like it. I believe the idea is originated in high quarters, but I do not know whether Government will be asked to contribute. You have an awkward habit of calling Bombay expenditure—which is really most modest,—"making ducks and drakes." This is hardly kind, and I assure you, a good concert-hall is one of our most pressing necessities. The Town Hall is a cave of all the echoes, quite unfit for musical meetings, or indeed meetings of any kind, for it is next to impossible to hear anything from the most eloquent speaker save an indistinct wow-wowing reverberating to and fro: and besides during the season it is as continually "engaged" as a popular spin at a ball.

The *Times of India* commenting on a private letter in its possession referring to the shocking brigand business in Greece—only part of which, however, it quoted—raised the ire of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the two papers have been exchanging shots on the subject. The original article may have been just, but it was hardly generous, and certain it was not what most Englishmen would have called pleasant reading. The *Times* seemed to admit that its tone might have been too cold-blooded, but objected very strongly to the coarse epithet applied to it by the *Gazette*, which could not smirch its unsullied brow, but lay like a moral blot on the columns of its contemporary. I think if I had wanted to call the excellent journal the naughty name it dislikes so much I should have printed it Indophœnian, and *possibly*, since the inner life of Greece as well as that of Central Asia and Russia is as plain as print to it, it might have replied in terms more or less like these:—"We scornfully repudiate the invidious resemblance sought to be traced by our flippant and superficial contemporary, between us and the well known Athenian print the *Indo-patriot*, the disreputable organ of the brutal but sadly neglected Palikar, whose indigenous apathy involves their political and revenue horizon in ever-deepening clouds of mistrust and alarm; and who infest the lofty table-lands lying in the valleys of Mount Athos and the meadows of Phrygia, the home of the woollen night-cap of history so bravely worn by Mesaniello in the pass of Thermopylæ—a soil and climate we may note in passing peculiarly suited to the production of those fibres—(particularly the *aloe coleroftensis*) which are the true 'sources of national greatness.' The mention of this scurrilous print throws an interesting and suggestive sidelight on the subcutaneous cogitations—so to speak—of our careless contemporary, whose *a priori* faculties and current sentiments are revealed in the immoral impact of the insinuated semblance between us and the proudly-named but evilomened paper, whose pages are stained with the wine of the low cabarets of the acropolis, and on which the reeking yataghans of the blue-eyed Klepht, the lawless Illyrian and the squalic Suliote are recklessly wiped."

A few touches of local colour vastly improve a lucid style, but burlesque and nonsense apart, there is too much reason to fear that the smug heartlessness of the queer anti-national clique composed half of sordid Manchester timidity and half of fantastic Utopian dreaming, will in the end control the policy of England in this miserable business. There is something pathetic in the force with which, in this country, we cling to the notions of national prestige and honour now conclusively proved by our modern *doctrinaires*, to be delusive and dangerous. Yet, if we must share in the humble pie so eagerly swallowed by the enlightened constituencies of Birmingham, Manchester and Rochdale, surely we might be left to digest it in peace without the importunate aid of the *Times of India's* bitter sauce.

All which it may be justly observed is no business of mine, but before turning to Bombay proper, permit me to remind your readers of the existence of M. Edmond About's charming book—*Le Roi des Montagnes*, which turns out not to be so purely a work of *fantaisie* as has been imagined; I mention this book because it is delightful reading, and also because it contains the brightest coloured and most realistic picture of Greek brigandage extant, notwithstanding its quaint exaggerations, and I have not seen in any of the newspaper notices of the calamity any reference to it. The edition illustrated by Doré is the best.

I mentioned in my last letter the progress of the new bu.ldings on the Esplanade and the completion of the new French Bank. The most remarkable of the new erections, however, is the combination of iron and brick intended for Mr. Watson's Esplanade Hotel. One of the stock complaints against Bombay used to be the want of good hotels. This want has been indifferently reformed already, but the admirable position of the new venture will without doubt give it a pre-eminence over the others, supposing it had no other claim. It is unique in several particulars, notably in the fact that with the exception of the timber for part of the flooring and some lime used in the brick work, all the materials have been brought from England. The manner of construction too—a vast iron frame-work of massive columns and girders filled in between the partitions with London stock and hollow bricks, is entirely new to this country. For a long time the net-work of iron framing puzzled the good folks of Bombay exceedingly and captious architects, and that vast section of the community who should never be allowed to see things till they are finished, were quite convinced of the ugliness and absurdity of the building. This hasty verdict is now, I think, fully reversed, the skeleton that looked so grim and mysterious has been neatly clothed and painted, and the massive proportions of the new hotel are fairly revealed. It is a decided curiosity of construction and arrangement, the peculiar features of which Mr. J. H. Watson, the future manager, was good enough to explain to me the other day. The height over all is about 85 feet, and there are five stories. On the groundfloor will be a billiard-room, restaurant, office and general "store"—in the American sense of the word for the sale of most things. In the centre of the lofty roof of the groundfloor is a glass roof, open to the central space round which the upper stories are arranged, and under the floor is a fine wine-cellar, also a novelty in Bombay. On the first floor there is a fine dining-hall with a music gallery, billiard-rooms and suites of sitting-rooms, handsome balconies run round the upper stories, and the windows and doors throughout are open to the floor, and are closed by venetians on wheels. There are about 140 bed-rooms, all excellently ventilated, and a fine kitchen which will be provided with the best European apparatus, and it is intended to secure the services of a first-rate French and also a good English cook. But the strong point of the establishment, I venture to think, is the admirable and most convenient situation, and the really magnificent views to be had from the upper terraces, on which there is space for the erection of tents in case of an unusual influx of visitors. The sea-breeze penetrates every corridor and room in the building, owing to the arrangement of the upper blocks. Those who live in the airy height of the upper rooms will find it a still climb, and in default of a lift I should think it will be found necessary to lay a tonjon dák, but like other mountainous heights the scenery amply repays the trouble of the ascent, for the harbour and city are included in a panoramic view. It is intended to open the hotel after the rains, and there is every reason to believe that it will be a success.

OUR ROMAN CONTEMPORARY.

We wonder whether there is a large number of readers in Bombay who appreciate writing such as the following from the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—

"The London press has in no way been deficient in paying a large tribute of respect to two at least of the unfortunate victims of brigandage in Greece. Mr. Herbert, the secretary to the British Legation at Athens, and Mr. Lloyd, a member of the Chancery bar and Athens correspondent of the *Standard*, have each been duly praised, as distinguished, though youthful, members of their respective profession. Moreover, it is intimated that proper measures will be taken to ensure pecuniary indemnity to those who have most to suffer by losing them. But, what about the religious view of the melancholy event? Surely a Christian nation like the English must be interested in knowing something more of the deceased, than that they were talented young men and that their widows and family will be provided for. The fact, such as it is, seems to indicate however, that in England people do not want to know more about those whom death snatches from them: English Christianity interests itself only in the affairs of the body; it has nothing to do with the soul. But there was one of the victims, Count di Boyl, who was not an Englishman; he belonged to a noble Goncese family and was secretary to the Italian Legation at Athens. He was young, and has left parents and friends to mourn for him. Yes; he is mourned for and his memory is respected, in public and in private, as much as in the case of his comrades in death. But Italian Christianity is not content with such mourning and such respect: it thinks more of the soul than of the body. This is what we learn from the *Genoa Gazette*, April 28th:—'Beginning with to-day and continuing to-morrow and the day after, in the municipal church of Our Lady of Annunciation, the Most Holy will be exposed in suffrage for the soul of Count Albert di Boyl, unhappily massacred by Greek brigands. Over the great door of the church the subject of the sacred exposition is declared in the following form:—'Expiatory prayers—for the blessed soul of Count—Alberto di Boyl—Secretary of Legation in Greece—barbarously massacred there the 21st April 1870—in the age of 35 years—Deprived of all comfort and of the assistance of his desolate brothers and parents—who raise to God—their prayers for peace and pardon.' Indeed, the difference between the Christianity shown forth in England and that in Italy is nothing less than the difference between time and eternity. That is what we think."

[illegible] ...toria by her subjects, on the rare occasions when she goes among them, from that given to Pope Pius IX. by *his faithful Roman* people, as he goes almost daily amongst them. Every one of the multitudes who visit Rome knows, how beautifully the Italian skill in decoration is used, in order to welcome the Pope whenever he comes to join in a church festivity. Not only the edifice itself which he is to enter, but the entire *piazza* and the immediate approaches are in their *gala* trim. But what is the case in London? On May 11th, her Majesty went with some state to declare the new buildings for the London University open. The preparations made by her liege subjects in the vicinity of the buildings is thus described:—'Some attempt had been made by the occupiers of the houses in Burlington-gardens to decorate the balconies for the occasion, but this had only a partial and far from dazzling effect.' Now what is the cause of this difference; that the Romans do all things of the kind with such refined elegance, and the Londoners are utter strangers to that way of doing it? Poor John Bull has no soul; he is all flesh."

[No mention here of French bayonets, the withdrawal of which would result in the immediate withdrawal (to use no stronger word) of the Pope and all his connections."]

AN INTERESTING YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

A few years back London society was somewhat mystified by the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of a well-known, though juvenile, frequenter of its saloons; but speculation, quickly sated, soon died away. A few weeks since an application was submitted and, we believe, granted, for the discharge from the ranks of a well-known regiment serving in Oudh of the ong-lost young gentleman, who had been traced by his family from Algiers—where he served in the Legion Etrangère—to Rome, in the Roman Legion, under Colonel Count D'Argy, and thence through the ranks of three English regiments to the Public Works Department, and thence to Bombay. But what about the religious view of the melancholy event? Surely a Christian nation like the English must be interested in knowing something more of the deceased, than that they were talented young men and that their widows and family will be provided for. The fact, such as it is, seems to indicate however, that in England people do not want to know more about those whom death snatches from them: English Christianity interests itself only in the affairs of the body; it has nothing to do with the soul. But there was one of the victims, Count di Boyl, who was not an Englishman; he belonged to a noble Goncese family and was secretary to the Italian Legation at Athens. He was young, and has left parents and friends to mourn for him. Yes; he is mourned for and his memory is respected, in public and in private, as much as in the case of his comrades in death. But Italian Christianity is not content with such mourning and such respect: it thinks more of the soul than of the body. This is what we learn from the *Genoa Gazette*, April 28th:—'Beginning with to-day and continuing to-morrow and the day after, in the municipal church of Our Lady of Annunciation, the Most Holy will be exposed in suffrage for the soul of Count Albert di Boyl, unhappily massacred by Greek brigands. Over the great door of the church the subject of the sacred exposition is declared in the following form:—'Expiatory prayers—for the blessed soul of Count—Alberto di Boyl—Secretary of Legation in Greece—barbarously massacred there the 21st April 1870—in the age of 35 years—Deprived of all comfort and of the assistance of his desolate brothers and parents—who raise to God—their prayers for peace and pardon.' Indeed, the difference between the Christianity shown forth in England and that in Italy is nothing less than the difference between time and eternity. That is what we think."

LONDON LETTER.

London, 6th May.

The text of the Budget has been received, but not one paper as far as I can learn has spoken favourably of it. It certainly is not calculated to redeem the character of your Finance Member, which was, I fear, irretrievably compromised by the fatal mistake he made last year regarding the state of the finances. In dealing with an imperial revenue of fifty millions sterling we look for a greater mastery of the subject than the speech exhibits. The general feeling is that your finances have been allowed gradually to drift into a state of portentous confusion, that you have no financial talent in India capable of coping with the emergency, and that you will go on bungling and blundering till you get a first *chop* financier from the mothercountry. You want a master-mind and a stern will which shall command confidence on both sides the Cape. What a mess you must have got into, when with all the retrenchments of last year, and the heavy addition of taxation, you require another million and a half this year from an income-tax to keep your head above water. That tax, in a time-peace, is universally reprobated, and yet it is difficult to see how you can do without it, or even find a substitute for it.

A society has been formed in Edinburgh to send out the Rev. Mr. Fordyce to Simla, where a large portion of the residents is prepared to welcome his ministrations. When the season is over, he will travel on the lines of railway and give his religious services to the little knots of European residents, more especially at the railway stations, where christian men, women and children are without any instruction during the year. Such exertions will be most beneficial, and a more efficient missionary than Mr. Fordyce could not have been selected. The East India Board most cordially granted him and his family a free first-class pass from Jubbulpore to Ghizeeabad, and the Delhi and Punjab Company with equal alacrity gave him a similar pass to Umbala. But, strange to say, the Great Indian Peninsula refused this small indulgence.

The rapid and continued decline of the value of Bank of Bengal shares is a source of no little annoyance to those who left their money in its keeping. Every mail brings a quotation lower than the last. It is moreover mortifying to find that we can get no information from any of the Indian journals of the cause of this descent, and no conjecture of the point at which it is likely to stop. While whole columns are devoted to the trade in Eastern Turkistan not a paragraph can be spared for this unprecedented depreciation. Such an event would not have occurred in England without drawing forth innumerable comments from the press.—"*M*" *in the Friend of India.*

RAILWAY FROM WARDAH TO CHANDAH.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has represented to Government the importance of completing the communication between the Central Provinces and the Eastern Coast by means of the proposed railway from Wardah to Chandah, and thence to Dewahmurree, opposite the foot of the third barrier on the Godavery, where it is understood the improvements now in progress to make that river navigable will be terminated. The Chamber observe that, although the Government of India have sanctioned the survey of a line from Wardah to Chandah, the extension of the survey to Dewahmurrree, has been left optional and may be indefinitely postponed. Chandah being 491 miles from Bombay, and only 365 miles from Cocanada. The Chamber argue that this comparatively greater facility of access to the Madras side should justify an immediate survey of the Eastern extension scheme; and such an investigation is considered the more desirable, as the successful opening of the Suez Canal has placed Bombay in the possession of the greatest possible facilities for obtaining its coal supplies both rapidly and economically from Europe; and it is questionable whether an admittedly inferior description of indigenous coal, weighted with the cost of railway carriage for 491 miles, will be able successfully to compete with coal of greater intrinsic value received from the English collieries by the new oceanic route. The local Government concur in the views of the Chamber of Commerce, and, in the interests of this presidency, hope they will meet with the full and favourable consideration of the Governor General in Council.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday afternoon, May 31st, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee, and transacting any other necessary business.

The President (Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith) read the advertisement convening the meeting and said:—Gentlemen,—Your committee have again the pleasure to render an account of their stewardship of your interests during the past half-year. The record of that stewardship is contained in the report which has already been some days in your hands, and assuming that, as upon previous occasions, the same may be taken as read, I will with your permission make a few remarks on some of the principal subjects noticed in the report before formally moving its adoption.

The first paragraph of the report contains the usual notice of the budget for the current year, on which, however, it is not my intention to dwell, for although few topics can possess more interest for a commercial association like this than the statement of the ways and means of the country, so much public discussion has already taken place upon this particular budget that there is little left to say on an occasion like the present. My own opinions as to the unsound principle upon which this budget is framed, and the severe and heavy measure of new taxation by which surplus is arrived at, are well known and remain unchanged, nor will I affect to deny that it is to myself, and I doubt not also to my friend Mr. Cowie, matter of satisfaction to find the views we expressed in Council so largely acquiesced in by our fellow-subjects. Passing on to the second paragraph of the report, I need scarcely say how much I was disappointed at the decision of Government in the matter of the rice duties, all the more, that I had somewhat confidently expected a different result. It seemed to me that the Finance Minister was scarcely prepared for the startling statistics we put before him on the occasion of the deputation to which reference is made in the report, and certainly the detailed figures of the Bangkok and Saigon trade subsequently sent in did not tend to weaken our case. The principle of our request for remission has been entirely admitted by Government, and had we been refused on the ground of financial exigency alone, there might perhaps have been less to complain of, although the wisdom of the policy adapted is, to my mind, more than questionable even from this point of view. But our Finance Minister goes further, and distinctly says that we have made out no case of relief, that we have not shown to his satisfaction that the duty, *per se*, has tended to injure any portion of our rice trade. Now to most people the figures put forward by the Chamber seem strong enough, and I confess I do not know what kind of further proof the Right Honorable Temple can look for at our hands. We have never said that the export duty was the only or even the principal cause of the decay in our trade. On the contrary, we have said that new and increased competition was the cause—we have carefully guarded ourselves from the assertion that the mere removal of these duties would, as a matter of course, restore our trade to its former dimensions, but we have asserted that this export duty materially decreases our chance of successful competition, which surely none can deny, and on this broad ground, and to this extent only, we have asked for relief. I submit that it is impossible for us to say exactly how far the export duty enters into our competition; that it is sufficient to know that our rice trade to certain quarters is exposed to a competition under which it apparently cannot live, to entitle it to relief, so that it may at least run its race unfettered. Our Finance Minister lays some stress upon the fact that exportation of rice to China had begun again, and sees in this circumstance fresh ground for retaining his export duty. Most of you are aware of the exceptional circumstances to which the trifling resuscitation is due, and have an opinion as to how long it is likely to last, but assuming it to be normal, I scarcely see in it a reason for continuing a burden, but rather reason for all the encouragement which parents—who raise to God—their prayers for peace and pardon.' Indeed, the difference between the Christianity shown forth in England and that in Italy is nothing less than the difference between time and eternity. That is what we think."

[illegible] ...opinion that no measure more urgently needed, or more likely to prove useful, has perhaps ever been put before the Legislative Council. With increased means of communication between different parts of the country, and an absolute need to attempt something in the way of assimilating the innumerable standards now existing, and it is well known that the great railway companies have pressed this matter upon the Government of India. With through railway communication comes as a matter of course a demand for through booking of merchandise, and the railway companies felt that it would be futile to attempt any thing of the kind with advantage to the public and convenience to themselves, without a uniform standard of weight all along the line. At the same time there is, I believe, no intention of pressing this change hastily or rashly, its adoption by the railway companies, by the commissariat, and other large Government departments, will gradually accustom the natives of this country to the new system, and pave the way for its more general adoption. As to the particular new standards selected, I believe they are those chiefly in use on the continent of Europe, and that there is a growing desire in Great Britain to conform to them. This being so, Government decided, and I think wisely, to adopt at once for their new standards those so largely in use on the continent, and which may at no distant date be adopted in England.

You will notice, gentlemen, that your committee thought it right to address to Mr. de Lesseps a few lines of congratulation on the opening of his canal. How great an enterprize this is you all know, and how largely it will alter the conditions of Eastern trade may be inferred from the fact that already nearly the whole of the Bombay import of Lancashire fabrics, and a heavy percentage of our own supply, comes *via* Suez. The past six months have not only witnessed the practical opening of the Suez Canal, but also the completion of through railway communication between Calcutta and Bombay, and the laying of the Red Sea cable, which, as also the Indo-European line, have since been work[illegible] with an accuracy and despatch which leave nothing to desire in the way of facility of communication. During the above period also, Canning has been declared a free port as regards dues and mooring hire, with what advantage remains to be seen. Morrellgunge has also been declared a free port since we met together, and as our vice-president and myself formed members of the party which, thanks to the most liberal hospitality of the Messrs. Morrell, made such a pleasant trip to the new port in January last, I hope he will at a later stage of the meeting say a few words as to his own impressions of this new outlet for the trade of Eastern Bengal, at which I understand two ships have already loaded rice this season, with economy to the shippers, and perfect health to those employed in the work.

The report was received and adopted.

The committee's conditional election of Messrs. Ede and Hobson, Agelasto and Sugrandi, and D. Frock and Co., as members of the Chamber of the Commerce, was confirmed.

The examination of the voting papers for the election of the committee was then proceeded with, during which Mr. Eldridge said—The President has asked me to make a few remarks upon the new port which we visited last cold season. The river on which it is situated is a noble river, free from many of the dangers so prevalent in the Hooghly, and the navigation is by no means difficult, there being a great depth of water, allowing the largest vessels to come up the river. While we were there some hundreds of native boats came up with rice, &c., which I am sure could have been bought much cheaper than at Calcutta. The great want is a return cargo for these boats; if a few imports could be had there, a flourishing trade would spring up. Rice grows well there, indeed Messrs. Morell informed us that they obtained to Messrs. Morell informed us that they obtained to Messrs. Morell informed us that they obtained to

passionate princess married, almost disdainfully, the young Anatole, the good-looking, with a taste for art and of boundless wealth. She herself was in her 21st year and was really deeply enamoured of another, of a dreamy blue-eyed cousin of her own. That cousin is now Emperor of the French, and a warm platonic friendship between him and the lady of Montfort has never for a moment ceased. Scarcely were Anatole and Mathilde married when she showed all her contempt, and he was unable to conceal the natural, northern brutality of his nature. Especially when she found she never was likely to be the mother of children by this man, she exhibited her disdain still more strongly. I know an old man, who lived in their family in 1841-42. He tells me the conjugal scenes were shocking to hear and behold. A separation *de mensâ et thoro* soon took place and, living for twenty years in the same city, this ill-assorted couple have rarely met and never spoken to each other. The Prince, whose only redeeming features were love of art and a certain charity which come easy to persons of boundless wealth, led a dissipated, disreputable life. The Venuses of his adoration were the painted actresses of Paris, and constancy seemed beyond his nature until age and ill-health produced it, rather than the attractions of Madame Duverger. But I am told his physicians flattered him with hope, and he had not time to make a will, so that the end has been to this clever woman as she deserved; she has not been left a franc of Prince Anatole's promised millions. His nephew Prince Paul will be the sole inheritor. I never had the honour of knowing the uncle, but a friend of mine, who was in his intimacy, heard a story recently from his own lips, which I may as well give you. All his stories had reference to theatres and actresses, the passions of his life. He was once making love to a famous songstress, and when he visited her always knelt admiringly at her feet. in those days he usually wore a long black satin cravat with a valuable pin in front. He noticed that the lady always as if in play pulled the pin from his tie, and with a wish to propitiate her favour he wore daily a more and more valuable ornament on his breast. She had actually a little museum, accumulated at last, of long gold wires headed with diamonds, emeralds, large pearls or rubies. One evening he called as usual but it was late, and as he was on his way to dine somewhere, he wore a white necktie. "Is Madame at home ?"—" I think not," said the *soubrette*. She held the door in her hand undecidedly, and as the Prince wished to force past her she called out uneasily, —" Madame, Madame, it's the Prince !"—" Well !" exclaimed Madame from inside, " Let him come in."—" But, Madame ?" " What, you goose ?"—" He has a short cravat,"—" Then, tell him I'm [illegible] called out the mistress angrily. The Prince took the hint and never called again without a [illegible] long cravat. He was generous to all [illegible] services. One evening, when coming from the theatre, a little boy opened his cab-door while [illegible] coming round the corner. The well-[illegible] gave him a gold twenty-franc piece. "*Bemidoff*," exclaimed the delighted [illegible] whole Doff !" Prince Anatole was not admitted into many good houses and never to court. There is one ducal chateau, however, near Fontainbleau, where he was an occasional guest, and there about the time of his death happened an incident strangely dramatic which, despite plebiscite and plot, is much spoken of in society. The Duke occupies a diplomatic post and is absent. The fair Duchess is superintending some alterations in the castle, when she is told by a tipsy servant that seven servants had been sleeping outside with the exception of an old hall-porter. For some time small thefts had been committed and little articles of antique interest have been disappearing. All indication went to prove that the abstractions took place in the night, and were made by a single hand. But the only man in the house after dark was the porter. He himself each evening carefully closed doors and windows. He even passed whole nights himself in the apartments. The doors of the female servants were at last externally locked, but still the abstractions continued. At last the porter requested of the Duchess, whose rest and peace of mind began to be much troubled by these strange depredations, to permit him to introduce into the house his only son, a young man of courage and of five and twenty, who had served in a regiment of zouaves. The lady assented, and the young Henri was next night introduced. He put himself as sentry in the passage when all went to bed and paced the corridors with a loaded double-barrelled gun. About half an hour after midnight a loud detonation affrighted the silent house. A man had fallen uttering a piercing cry. The doors opened. Lights were struck. The Duchess appeared in the corridor followed by her maids; they approached the dead body lying extended on the floor. It was the hall porter; the unhappy Henri had just shot his father. The old and faithful creature, it would become subject to fits of somnambulism, [illegible] every each night, having the keys of all the apartments, he walked in his sleep frequently through the chateau, gathering up jewels or plate or antiquities as he went, his wife, probably, of putting them out of the way of thieves. All were subsequently found in a box in the duke's bedroom. The son went raving mad on the spot. He fled into the woods that night, holding the fatal fowling piece in his hand and shrieking "parricide, parricide!" The next morning they found his lifeless body in a muddy pond at the entrance of the forest.

Since I commenced this letter I have seen the *Official Gazette*, containing the imperial decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of the conspirators and regicides. Who can trust the tribunal that acquitted Prince Peter ? But Grandperret's report of the case has been published in the nick of time for the plebiscite. Almost every man with a twenty-franc piece in his pocket will vote "Yes" to-morrow, through terror of these conspiring, blood-thirsty, king-killing socialists. Alas! for the future peace of France, the great vote will be emotional rather than judicial.—*Pioneer.*

MISS WEDGWOOD ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—The recent debate on Female Suffrage must have revealed to many the extreme inadequacy of those considerations on which it is both opposed and supported. The suggestions which follow aim at touching one point in the question which seems to me both important and generally overlooked, and in the absence of any more able statement, I hope you will find room for mine.

All that is involved in the bill now before Parliament is, that exceptional women should be admitted to share in the rights and responsibilities of average men. You yourself have noticed this, and if my memory serves me rightly, have in former times pointed it out as a defect in the present scheme. What neither you nor others seems to have noticed is that what is to be exceptional in the new class of electors is, on a broad view, self-restraint, prudence, and sagacity. I maintain that among the classes which alone it is important to consider, when we are endeavouring to estimate the political bearings of a change like this (of its educational value I have tried to speak elsewhere), the mere fact of a woman being at the head of a house shows that she possesses something of these qualities. Let us look at it from another point of view. Suppose that by some mistake in reading a lease *A B* has imagined one of his farms to be rented by a man, the fact being that it has been managed by this tenant's widow. Do you, does anyone, suppose that in rectifying his mistake the landlord changes his notion only of the sex of his tenant? If the management has been successful, will not his admiration for the ability of the manager be increased by the fact that she is a woman? If the case is reversed, will not his censure be mitigated? In other words, will he not implicitly, and perhaps unconsciously, assume a more severe test of ability for woman than a man? I can hardly fancy these questions answered in the negative, and yet the important and unquestionable inference—that we are proposing to enfranchise only those women who have given *stronger* proof of the qualities we should wish to incorporate [illegible] seems to me strange. A man in like circumstances—that you will find the farmer [illegible] I am not saying shopkeepers whom this measure would place on a [illegible] of voters marvels of political wisdom. I say only that whatever guarantee the farm or the shop gives of the fitness for civil rights in a man, it gives in a much stronger degree in the case of a woman. Whatever it may be worth, its value is raised when you apply it to the class to whom it is now proposed to apply it.

Now what I would urge upon the attention of your readers is, that the claim of this exceptional class to any kind of recognition and sanction which it is in our power to give rests on grounds which are quite independent of any theory as to the position of women. The lonely woman, among the poor, works under difficulties which it requires a considerable effort of imagination in her more favoured sister to realize. Her savings are, in the opinion of her male relatives, little more than a [illegible] and on which they have a right to draw, while the kind of advantage we derive from the amenities of social intercourse (and which I, for one, do not think a trifle) has among the lower class almost nothing corresponding to it. If we think that nature has appointed different paths for women and men, at any rate we cannot think that nature has appointed that every woman should have a husband to earn her bread for her, and those who are forced to perform a man's work ought surely to enjoy a man's advantages, whatever they may be.

But this bill, it is said, endeavours to "establish a new and invidious disqualification in the case of married women as against their unmarried sisters." This bill does not, that is, attempt to remedy *all* the disadvantages under which women at present stand. Its very object being to do away with the disqualification of sex, it does not re-introduce any enactments founded on sex. It merely says, give human beings who have similar burdens similar advantages. When married women can hold their own property, they will, of course, enter on all the rights and all the duties of property; the measure now before the House clears the way for such a step, by proposing that the full rights of property shall be common to women as women. No doubt, the wife who supported her family by her own earnings would be a character still more exceptional than the spinster who kept her own house. She would also need in a yet higher degree the protection and respect which it would be one important result of this bill to confer on poor women.

If those are wrong who think that a time is come when woman needs a sphere beyond the nursery and the sick-room, that the domestic hearth need not exhaust her possibilities of hope, and that kind of philosophy which supposes that it is the duty of the State to supply every poor man with beef and porter need no longer, as the *Saturday Review* desires, exemplify her wisdom, then the bill now before the House will remain a dead letter. If they are right, can it safely be rejected? And with such an alternative, is not the course of a wise legislator clear?—I am, sir, &c.,

JULIA WEDGWOOD.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* contains the following startling piece of intelligence :—"There is a manufactory in Paris where old potatoes are turned into new guns." Wonderful ! A miracle, surely !

THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.—MAY 10.

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

MR. G. DUFF said his hon. friend who had brought the subject forward had asked the House to condemn our Indian opium revenue. His hon. friend had asked the House to take one of the gravest steps which it could take with reference to our position in Asia. He did not know whether his hon. friend was aware of the tremendous character of the proposition he had submitted to the House, but certainly some of those on whom the hon. gentleman reckoned for support were not aware of it. The Indian opium trade during the five last years, the account of which had been laid before Parliament, had brought in, after all expenses had been paid, an average net revenue of £5,781,890, and for the year 1867-68, the net revenue from opium after all expenses were paid amounted to £7,049,447. These millions were not raised like most items of national revenue, from a tax upon our own subjects—they were a contribution in aid of the prosperity of India levied not upon the necessaries of life, but upon the luxuries of a people for whom the British Parliament had no more direct responsibility than had the American House of Representatives. The contribution came partly from China, partly from the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and partly from the Eastern Islands, to enable us to make India what we desired her to be, and what in all probability she would before long become if rash hands did not interfere—one of the most prosperous portions of the earth's surface. If this resolution were carried one of three results must follow; either India must receive from some other extraneous quarter another subsidy equal to the revenue of the opium trade ; or an enormous tax must be levied on India ; or we must proceed with the works of improvement in India so slowly as to leave every well-wisher of that empire on the verge of despair. With regard to the first of these three alternatives it was hardly worth serious discussion whether the British taxpayer, who was not too lightly burdened already, would or would not submit from pure benevolence to pay a sum of about £6,000,000 annually simply as a subsidy to India. Then as to the second plan, he asked would it be tolerable that, in order to enforce a view of morality that had never been upheld by any large portion of the Indian race, we should grind an already poor population into the very dust with new taxation. As to the third plan, if we came to consider that, he would ask whether it would not be wiser to reconsider the whole question of our connection with India, and whether it would not be advisable to give up an empire which we could no longer properly support ? for we already found the utmost difficulty in making both ends meet in our Indian empire. A year's surplus in India was a most unusual phenomenon, and if the opium revenue were taken away at one blow, the empire would be reduced to the very verge of bankruptcy. The hon. gentleman who had brought forward the motion seemed to forget that a tax which should not be economically injurious, which should yield a large sum of money, and which should not excite political discontent, was a great desideratum in Indian finance. His hon. friend seemed to have no compassion for the poor taxpayers, for those concerned in Indian railways, or for merchants and manufacturers who traded with India, and upon whom the burden of such a change as was now proposed would really fall. His honourable friend seemed to have no compassion for any of the great interests concerned in that great country, but shouted "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*" (cheers)—which meant in such a case "Set the British Parliament free from any suspicion of assisting in increasing the production of this accursed thing, and let all other things adjust themselves as best they may." But was it true that our connection in India was owing to the increase of the opium trade ? and was it true that opium really was an "accursed thing ?" He would explain what was the real relation of the Indian government to the opium trade. The Indian government derived revenue from opium in three ways. First, it got a small revenue in the shape of a tax from the opium sold to the retail dealers. In the next place, the Indian government derived a very large income from two sources of opium revenue which he would now mention. The first of these was what was known as the Bengal monopoly, and the second was known as the Bombay opium. The Bengal monopoly dated from the earliest years of this century. Any cultivator was permitted to grow opium, but not without receiving a licence under the terms of which he was bound to take all his improved opium to the government factories. Accordingly the crude opium juice was taken by the cultivator to the government factories, and he received a price for it. In these factories the opium was worked up with the greatest possible care in order to procure it of the best possible description. Thus manufactured, the opium was packed in chests and sent to Calcutta, where it was sold by auction. The profit derived by the government consisted in the difference of the price paid for the crude opium and the amount for which it was sold at the auction sales. He quite admitted that much could not be said for this Bengal monopoly upon politico-economical grounds, but it should be borne in mind that the government did not invest it—they inherited it from their own past, he should be very glad to see the whole of the Bengal monopoly upon two grounds—first, the confusion that would take place in the Indian revenue if it were abolished ; and secondly, the undesirability of abolishing another institution where so large a portion of purely Indian character had been done away with within the last twenty years. Passing from that he would merely allude to the Bombay opium. A very large revenue was derived from this source by imposing a duty of 600 rupees upon every chest of opium which passed from the native provinces through British territory. It would be at once obvious to the House that there was a very much simpler and better arrangement than that which prevailed in North-Eastern India, but there were enormous difficulties in the way of introducing it into that district. Even supposing it were possible to do so, however, the relationship of the government to the opium would be much the same thing, because the Bengal monopoly was in reality little more than an export duty. Speaking generally he could hardly see how the government could do more to discourage the opium trade than it was doing (laughter). Hon. gentlemen might laugh, but he repeated his assertion that nothing better could be done than laying a very heavy duty upon the opium (hear, hear) ; unless, indeed, they were to go a step further, and forbid its cultivation altogether (hear, hear). The hon. gentleman who moved the resolution proposed to be exceedingly generous with the property of other people. If the government forbade the cultivation they would inflict a very enormous fine upon the British territories and doing a great injustice to those native states in which opium was raised. So far as he could see, the only result that would follow from a prohibition to grow it in British territories would be to cause much more of it to be grown in the native territories. On one occasion the Indian government were unwise enough to try that experiment, the only result of which was the creation of a race of opium smugglers, which ultimately led to the scheme being abandoned. Having now explained to the House how far in India this country was not concerned with the opium trade, he had next to consider the second part of the question, viz., whether this opium was such a dreadful and oppressive thing as was tried to be made out. He was afraid he had no chance of converting either the mover or the seconder of the resolution. But he maintained in the most positive manner that there was no conclusive evidence that opium, if an evil at all, was anything like so great an evil as was averred. As the honourable gentleman who had introduced the question had quoted many authorities, he might perhaps be allowed to cite three eminent ones on the other side. Mr. Fortune, the well-known traveller in China, declared that he had no hesitation in asserting that the number of those who used opium in that country was very much exaggerated, as were also its effects upon the frames of those who [illegible] lar testimony [illegible] Hoffman in his Cyclopædia, gave similar injurious effect upon those who used it in India than had wine, beer, or cider upon those who drank these liquors in Europe. An eminent naturalist again stated that he had known men who had taken opium for fifty and even eighty years without being injuriously affected. Sir Benjamin Brodie said that the effect of opium when taken into the stomach was not to stimulate but to soothe ; as the rule the opium-eater was in a passive state, and not dangerous to those around him (laughter). Influenced by these and other authorities, he had formed the conclusion that neither the importation of the narcotic into China nor its growth there were injurious to that country ; at any rate, the injury was by no means so great as some supposed. No doubt the excessive use of opium induced many undesirable results, as did the abuse of alcoholic liquors in this country ; but he was not prepared to accept the opinion of a few in opposition to the daily practice of millions of people (hear, hear). It was not now illegal to introduce the drug into China under certain restrictions ; and although there was a party opposed to its use, a still larger party held the opposite view. He did not think it desirable, then, in order to confer an imaginary benefit upon China—a benefit which would be immediately neutralised by the action of the Chinese themselves in growing, and by the Persians in importing opium—to throw into confusion the finances of India, and to lay upon the British Parliament, as a representative body, the whole responsibility of the Indian debt. Nor did he think the House would, after two or three hours' debate, come to a resolution opposed to the unanimous opinion of the Council of India, which had been appointed for the special purpose of protecting the finances of that empire. He hoped he had said enough to convince hon. members that more could be said in favour of opium than might be supposed, and he should indeed fail if he did not succeed in inducing them to hesitate before they took the decided measure of condemning the Indian opium revenue. With the view of uniting the suffrages of all parties, he would move the previous question (cheers).

Mr. Kinnaird said he had been much impressed with the wonderful speech of the hon. member ; but he could not help thinking that the hon. gentleman had only enjoyed a few whiffs without taking the opium into his stomach" (laughter). He seemed to have forgotten entirely the fact that we had at one time been plunged into a war in consequence of our attempt to force upon the people of China a drug which they did not want (hear, hear). The speech of his hon. friend reminded him, in short, of the arguments which he had heard 30 years ago in support of slavery (hear, hear). But the speech would be read by people who, not having taken opium, would bring reasonable minds to bear upon the subject (laughter) ; and before many years he believed the government would cease to risk war for the sake of securing a certain amount of revenue (hear, hear).

Mr. D. Dalrymple observed that the real question was whether these people liked opium, and it was found, as a matter of fact, that they both liked and required it (hear, hear). As to the mischief caused by opium, it arose from its abuse, not its use. All nations in the world used some stimulant, whether it was bang, or hashish, or opium, or gin, all made use of stimulants of some kind, and if China wanted opium why should not India be allowed to supply it as well as any other country ? Opium was not, as some supposed, confined to the poor ; the rich used it, and the mercantile classes took it as regularly in China as the mercantile classes in this country took a glass of sherry. Then they were told that there was a strong feeling on the part of the Chinese government against the introduction of opium. That was the case thirty years ago, but it was not so now ; they allowed the growth of the poppy in their own dominions, and they sought to impose a heavy duty only in order to protect what might be called the opium interest in China. He believed that if the hon. member for Carlisle would consent to leave the question alone he would find that in a few years what he called the moral evil would cure itself, and China would grow its own opium.

Mr. Gladstone said the question had been fully debated, and his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India had made an able speech, but he was unwilling to leave the defence of the question wholly upon his shoulders, or to leave it to be inferred that this was an Indian question only, and did not concern the whole British government. If the House were to affirm this motion it must also be prepared to enter into a matter of account with the government of India, and to settle in what way the pecuniary relations of the two countries were henceforth to be observed. With respect to this question of the opium trade, he hoped it would not be supposed that it was in that it was in that state which led to the unhappy and discreditable transactions of 30 years ago—that state of things was entirely discontinued, that state of things had wholly disappeared. It rested on the condition of the law in China, that while the central government opposed the introduction of opium into the country on any terms, was were told that the growth of opium was allowed in the inland parts of the country, and even its introduction from abroad was connived at by the corruption of the inferior agents. Out of that state of things a war grew which he was afraid formed a lamentable chapter in our national history. But that state of things had disappeared for ever. The Chinese government had now come to the wiser resolution of dealing with it as with any other commodity, and admitting its introduction on the payment of a duty. From the moment that was the case the opium question was detached from political considerations, and became a matter of fiscal arrangement. This was not unimportant, because in the controversies of a generation back it was on the disturbance of our peaceful relations with China that the greatest stress of this question was laid. That was the point on which Lord Shaftesbury grounded his resolution more than thirty years ago, and on that ground it was felt by many members of Parliament that this question of our peaceful relations with China should be brought to a sharp and speedy issue. The treatment of the present motion did not demand the same decision. His hon. friend had moved the previous question to the effect that the House, in the view of [illegible] by which it was meant that before assenting to the sweeping proposal of the hon. member for Carlisle there ought to be a careful parliamentary inquiry embracing various topics on which his hon. friend had hardly touched, and the first of these would be what was the nature of opium and what was the nature of the use of opium, and how far was its use connected with its abuse. If such a committee were appointed he hoped his hon. friend the member for Carlisle would not be the chairman, for excellent as his hon. friend was in all other respects, he was afraid he was so merciless to all who indulged in the use of stimulants that he could not be an impartial judge (laughter). A great question was involved here—was opium and its use analogous to the use of those stimulants which in one form or other are used all over the world ; or was there some broad line of distinction separating opium from tobacco and from alcoholic liquors ? (hear, hear). Both the physiology and the history of this question had been stoutly affirmed. No doubt opium in China, like alcohol in this country, was extremely liable to abuse, and become the fertile source of misery, degradation, sin, and crime ; but yet the use of both might be allowable. But his hon. friend was not in a condition to judge impartially on the question, for he knew that he *was to have no other vindication* for his motion than his assertion that there was nothing he would say against opium which he would not also say against all the stimulants that were used throughout the world (laughter). Now let the House canvider for a moment what was the position of the Government and the Council of India with regard to this question. They had entrusted the Government and Council of India with the charge of providing for the expenditure of India, and was it possible that this great assembly would condemn at a moment's notice 15 per cent. of what was received as the Indian revenue—a revenue which was even now scarcely equal to its expenditure—without providing any other forms of revenue by which its wants could be met ? This was a different case from a Member of Parliament who condemned a British tax, though the House of Commons sometimes did not show themselves very tolerant even of these. But if a tax were condemned here, then the Ministers of the Crown, who sat on the Treasury bench, who held office by the pleasure of the House and who could not hold office if they had lost the confidence of the House—they were the persons to whom the House looked to find out some other source of supply to meet the wants of the country instead of the tax that had been cut off. But this was not the case of the Indian government. They did not hold office at the pleasure of the House. They might cripple their action, but they could not point to the Indian Government or Council, and say, "There are our servants ; we have only to withhold a tax, and it is their business to find another." The people were not their constituents. The House of Commons had no such control over them as to enable them to say you must depend upon some other source of supply, for we mean that this shall be withdrawn. The [illegible] responsibility for this House to take upon itself. Either the resolution must be an idle expression vented in the air, or else they would throw the finances of India into confusion, and greatly compromise the condition, the welfare, the peace, and the security of the country (hear, hear). With regard to the Indian people, was it to be held that such a state of things had arisen that 150 millions of people, who derived an enormous advantage from the sale of this commodity, which they had enjoyed long—were they to be told by the House of Commons that this advantage was suddenly to be taken away from them ? This was really one of the most remarkable cases in which the whole fiscal history of the world presented. He did not suppose there was any other country in the world—probably there never had been another country in the world—where six millions of its revenue was derived from one article and of which he could say without a violation of fiscal truth that it was a nuisance. Finding that one and the only another country who did not complain of the burden. Well, until they had shown that the article was so pernicious as the hon. gentleman had stated, what right had they to prevent India from receiving this six millions ? His right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer had duly produced a budget with a surplus of six millions. Did his hon. friend the member for Carlisle propose that that surplus should be handed over to the people of India ? (here, hear). Was the hon. baronet ready to imperil a revenue of £6,000,000, or was the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion ready to make such a sacrifice ? His right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who seconded the motion that he was ready to make such a sacrifice (laughter). Until it had been proved that this drug ought to be proscribed we had no right to deprive a considerable portion of the people of India of what was their chief means of subsistence. If the resolution were to be adopted he regretted to say nothing but that we should cease to raise revenue upon opium. His hon. friend did not require them to stop the growth of opium. Was his hon. friend ready to interfere with the prohibition or not ? If he was, then the whole of his arguments recoiled upon himself, and the effect of adopting his motion would be to stimulate the trade in opium (hear, hear). Otherwise he must remodel his resolution, and produce one that would be really effective for his purposes. If his hon. friend was not prepared to prohibit the trade in opium his case was hopeless. If the trade were to be prohibited the effect would be to affect the levying of a large portion of the revenue of India. It would be impossible to prohibit opium as regarded the production of the North-West Provinces ; and the result would be to offer a premium of 8s. per lb. to every smuggler. Was it not evident that under this system there would grow up an enormous contraband trade ? The effect of the adoption of this resolution would be greatly to stimulate the growth of opium in China. Under these circumstances the House would see the snare they had to avoid by assenting to an abstract resolutions. Happily this House proceeded [illegible] and if this resolution were put into a bill it would have a very meagre appearance. He thought that moving the previous question was the best mode of dealing with the motion of his hon. friend, as by that means, without shocking the feelings of his hon. friend by a negative, the House would be prevented from committing itself to a judgment so solemn and severe as the adoption of the resolution would imply (cheers).

Mr. Henley thought that the House could not omit from their recollection the fact that a large portion of the revenue of India was raised upon opium. No doubt it was true that a very considerable number of the Chinese insisted upon making an improper use of this article, and that they got drunk and made beasts of themselves (laughter). They were asked to deprive the people of India of a very considerable revenue. He would put this question :—"Are we the people that can honestly do it ?" What did they do at home ; how many millions did they raise upon the article gin ? He would ask, also, how many of the people who drank gin did not make themselves beasts as much as the Chinese ? (hear, hear, and laughter). He could not separate the two questions (hear, hear). If the hon. baronet carried a resolution that no more money should be raised from gin, and if people at home were ready to put their hands into their pockets for supplying the deficiency in the revenue, then he thought we could go with clean hands to the black gentlemen 16,000 miles away and say, "You shall filch money for your revenue some other way" (laughter). Then they would be doing honestly. He mentioned gin because most of them thought that there was more excess in drinking spirits than other liquors, but while such an enormous revenue was raised at home upon this article without scruple, and while so many people did more or less make beasts of themselves, he did not think the House could honestly assent to such a motion as that before them. We were a white people and we called ourselves a Christian people, and he thought we should cast the beam out of our own eye before we sought to pick out the mote that was in our brother's eye (hear, hear).

Sir W. Lawson briefly replied. He contended that the evidence which he had placed before the House amply justified the passing of the resolution which he proposed. The argument from the Treasury Bench was from beginning to end, "money, money, money." When the proceedings of that debate were read tomorrow the people of this country would be surprised at the political morality which had been put forth in that quarter (hear, hear), and he thought that the House of Commons, representing the purer and nobler instincts of the people of this country would declare that such morality was a national disgrace, which ought to be effaced (hear, hear).

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	...	...	... 46
Against	...	...	... 150
Majority	...	...	... —104

The motion was accordingly lost.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

THE SECRETARY'S VISIT TO INDIA.

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

A BRIEF visit to Carwar, and the inquiries which I there made satisfied me that if the Arbyle Ghât road, the completion of which has been stopped through the financial embarrassment of Government, and which in its present condition may become impassable when the rains set in, were put into an efficient state of repair, or if the projected railway were made, that port would become of great importance for the direct shipment of cotton. The policy adopted with respect to the Arbyle road is only a specimen of the wasteful expenditure of public money in India, though the metalling of the road is completed, with the exception of about thirty-nine miles in the most important part of the Ghât, for which the metal has been provided, and is lying by the roadside, broken and ready to be put on, and though the material for repairing and completing the remainder of the bridges, about twelve in number, has been conveyed to the several places where it is required, so that a small additional outlay would put the road into working order, all operations are stopped, and not only will traffic soon be impossible, but, probably double expense will have to be incurred hereafter to finish what is now so near completion. There can be little doubt that Dharwar is capable of producing larger supplies of cotton than are at present obtained, and that such would be the case if the plans which Mr. Shearer suggests and is now partially trying, especially deeper ploughing, were generally adopted. In interviews with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, various measures for extending and improving the cultivation of cotton were discussed, as well as Dr. Hewlett's proposed plan for utilising the night-soil of Bombay. Some manure brought from Ceylon, and which can be laid down in Bombay at £6. 10s. per ton, is to be tried in connection with cotton experiments in Dharwar, Guzerat, &c. In Sind, Egyptian seed has been tried, and appears likely to succeed. As there is no rain, excepting very occasionally, crops can only be grown with irrigation, which, however, might readily be obtained. The Indus runs upon a ridge some forty feet above the general level of the country, the slope of the land being about one foot per mile. It begins to rise in March on the melting of the snow on the Himalayas, and continues till July or August, and it is believed that Sind might be made a prolific and valuable source of cotton supply. As regards Dr. Hewlett's plan, the chief consideration, apart from the sanitary benefits expected to accrue from its general adoption is whether a suitable manure can thus be produced at less cost than it can be imported. The necessary estimates and details were to be prepared, and the Governor promised that any thing like the expense, roughly estimated, should not prevent its being fairly tried.

As regards the railways, which are specially important in relation to the supply of cotton, and which have been sanctioned by the Indian Government and ordered to be made, the one from the Great India Peninsula line at Jullum to Khamgaum has been completed; another from the same line, at Indnaria to Oomrawuttee is to be commenced at once. The one from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum was ordered to be constructed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company, upon the guarantee plan, but some delay, said to have been occasioned by official jealousy, appears to have taken place, and no progress has yet been made. The line from Carwar into the Dharwar district, as mentioned last year, but a further survey has been ordered, for the purpose of deciding which of three proposed routes shall be adopted.

The Model Farms and Seed Gardens at present authorised by Government and in operation are three in the Dharwar district, under the superintendence of Mr. William Shearer, viz., one of 100 acres at Koosegul, one of 50 acres at Nowlgoond, and one of 48 acres at Bunkapoor. The Model Farm at Kagaum, in Khandeish, under the superintendence of Mr. Fretwell, comprises 530 acres, to which Mr. Ashburner has given special attention. There are twenty pairs of bullocks employed, and when the Saigam Sluicage scheme is carried out the farm will be capable of irrigation. At present the Jamda Canal runs through it, and there is abundance of water during the cold season and monsoon, but in the hot weather it fails, so that crops requiring perennial irrigation cannot be cultivated. The Saigam scheme is intended to supply perennial water to this canal. There is a seed farm at Veerumgaum, under the superintendence of Mr. James Milne, gardener, of about 80 acres, where Egyptian cotton has been tried with good promise of success. Another seed farm is at Broach, with a branch at Surat, under the care of Mr. A. Stormont, gardener. Three seed gardens have recently been established at Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, and Hingunghat, under the charge of gardeners just sent out from Kew. Another is also in contemplation, but the locality is not settled, it was proposed to send the gardener who had arrived out to the North-Western Provinces. The only cotton commissioners at present employed are Dr. Forbes, in Dharwar and the Bombay Presidency, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in the Berars and Central Provinces.

With respect to the artificial manure sent out by the Association, it arrived too late to be applied as was intended, and though it was tried as a top dressing to the cotton plants, it seems to have had no perceptible effect. A quantity has been reserved to be used when the seed is sown, and it is hoped that it may prove beneficial. In many places in the Berars, Khandeish, and Dharwar the population is scanty, and much difficulty is consequently experienced in finding labour to pick the cotton, especially as it requires to be done at the time the people are busy with their jowaree or grain crops. For this reason it is impossible to become small cultivators. As soon as a man can scrape together forty or fifty rupees he buys a pair of bullocks, takes a small plot of land, attends to its cultivation, and will not hire himself or family out to pick cotton. This is becoming increasingly the case in Khandeish. A remedy might be found in emigration from those parts where the population is superabundant to those where it is too scanty, as from many places in Guzerat to the Punch Mahals, which Mr. Rogers has urged Government to encourage over and over again but with little effect. Emigration also from Goa, Ratnaghery, &c., into the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, might be promoted with great benefit.

Whilst in Egypt I had interviews with the Khedive, Nubar Pasha, Colonel E. Stanton, Her Majesty's Consul-General, the manager of a gin factory at Zagazig, Mr. Haselden, and several merchants at Cairo and Alexandria. Finding that one grief in the mind of deterioration of Egyptian cotton is the common practice of mixing the seed of different varieties and the absence of all attempts at selection, I recommended the Viceroy to have special care taken in providing the best seed for sowing purposes. The best course to be adopted would seem to be to pay special attention to the improvement of the ordinary Egyptian cotton by a careful selection of seed for sowing, and by the interchange of seed between different districts. The recommendation to try different varieties, to grow what is known as "whites" at one time and "Galieni" at another has had the effect of causing many to make. Instead of producing such an intermixture of sorts as to greatly depreciate the value of Egyptian cotton. Nubar Pasha says everything depends upon the judicial reform which is sought ; with that a million of cantars more may be grown in Egypt, but without it he does not think there can be any increase. I recommended the Viceroy to invest some one as a Cotton Commissioner, with adequate powers to carry out all such measures as may be deemed well calculated to ensure the needed improvement. Mr. Haselden at present has no such power, and is simply cotton classifier to the Viceroy. A well qualified and reliable Association, if left entirely to the expenditure previously incurred.

Whether Government should be asked to promote the establishment of small model farms for practically teaching agriculture in connection with the normal and village schools which are largely attended by the children of ryots.

Whether Government should be requested to provide steam ploughs for trial in the Berars, Khandeish, and Guzerat.

Whether Government should be advised not to veto, but to alter and amend the proposed Cotton Frauds Bill, and to extend its operations to the Berars, the Central and North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Madras, and to employ in these two last-named provinces, as well as in the Bombay and North-Western Provinces, the special means for extending and improving the growth of cotton, which have been found successful in other parts of India.

Whether Government should be solicited to repeal the import duties upon wheat and flour from Australia and elsewhere, which prevent supplies of food being brought to India, and thus by increasing the necessity of growing cereals to this exent hinder the cultivation of cotton.

Whether it would not be of advantage to obtain the Royal Commission, with adequate power to inquire into the present condition and administration of India—its revenues and expenditure, the state of agriculture, roads, railways, canals, irrigation works, &c., and the best means of developing its resources and promoting its progress and improvement.

ISAAC WATTS, Secretary.

Manchester, April 28th, 1870.

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